

REMARKS

These remarks are set forth both in response to the non-final office action mailed December 4, 2003 (the "Office Action). As this amendment has been timely filed within the three-month statutory period, neither an extension of time nor a fee is required. Presently, claims 1 through 9 are pending in the Patent Application. In paragraph 3, the Examiner has objected to the disclosure because the title of the invention included the acronyms "HTML" and "MT". In response, the Applicants have amended the title both to expand the acronym HTML to "Hypertext Markup Language", and also to expand the acronym MT to "Machine Translation". Each expansion is well-known in the art and is documented within page 1 of the specification. Accordingly, no new matter has been added in consequence of the amendment of the title.

In paragraph 4 of the Office Action, each of claims 1 through 9 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by United States Patent No. 5,677,835 to Carbonell et al. (Carbonell). Carbonell relates to a system and method for the development and multilingual translation of a monolingual document. Specifically, Carbonell teaches two distinct functions supported by an integrated group of programs (column 4, lines 32-33). First, Carbonell teaches an authoring function in which an interactive computerized text editor enables authors to create monolingual text. (column 4, lines 34-49). Second, Carbonell teaches a translation function which performs machine translation of the authored monolingual text into any designated language supported by the module. (column 4, lines 44-49).

Turning now to the Applicants' invention, the Applicants have invented a method and system for the dynamic creation of mixed language HTML content through the use of machine translation. In the present invention, the "lang" attribute of the HTML specification can be used within markup to designate a target language to which a demarcated portion of the markup is to

be translated. (page 5, lines 16-19). By utilizing the "lang" attribute, multiple machine translation decisions can be performed within a single markup language page, "thus enabling the creation of mixed language content documents". (page 5, lines 13-15). Importantly, by creating a facility for performing the mixed language translation of content within one document, single documents can be translated into mixed language output automatically and "on the fly" so as to support the translation of different parts of an HTML page from any language into any other.

Claims 1, 4 and 7 each recite the use of an HTML "lang" attribute to set at least one target language which is different from a first language of text in a document. Notably, the Carbonell reference wholly lacks any reference or teaching directed to the use of the HTML "lang" attribute, let alone to set at least one target language which is different from a first language of text in a document. In fact, Carbonell explicitly concedes that technology known at the time of Carbonell could not accommodate automatic and on the fly machine translation. Specifically, column 2, lines 53-56 state, "[R]esearchers have discovered that such computer systems for automatic machine translation are impossible to implement using present technology and theoretical understanding."

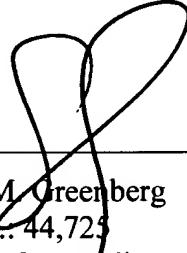
Finally, it is to be noted that Carbonell wholly lacks any reference to "Language Guessing" as recited in claims 2, 5 and 8. In this regard, the Examiner has cited to the use of an "interlingua" in column 6, lines 47 and 48. Interlingua, as defined in column 5, lines 30-32 is a language-independent, computer-readable form of a language dependent document from which multiple translations can be generated. Language Guessing as used in the Applicants' invention, however, relates to the determination of the language of text based upon the text itself. Thus, it will be clear that Interlingua bears no relationship to Language Guessing.

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In conclusion, the Applicants believe that the un-amended claims 1 through 9 distinguish over the cited art and stand patentable and ready for an indication of allowance. To that end, the Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) based upon the Applicants amendments to the specification, and owing to the foregoing remarks. This entire application is now believed to be in condition for allowance. Consequently, such action is respectfully requested. The Applicants request that the Examiner call the undersigned if clarification is needed on any matter within this Amendment, or if the Examiner believes a telephone interview would expedite the prosecution of the subject application to completion.

Respectfully submitted,

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